wretched Italians, who had sought on this Continent the exile promised to the humble peasant of the servile powers of Europe, had supplanted the regular and skilled gasmen and had furnished a temporary expedient to "beat" strikes. The gassaw this; they saw that all their humane appeals would be made in vain; that the severe toil which they had undergone for years would count for nothing because there was a pauper population on Ward's Island which would work for an unreasonable compensation—that is, for mere existence. Could any other force have triumphed over this strike? It is safe to say no. It was an accident which brought these Italians to our shores, and it was a bitter disappointment to the strikers when they were wedged in between the employers and the employed to decide a question which no human power has yet succeeded in deciding against the laboring men of the country. It was regarded as a sort of North Adams experiment; as introducing a low-priced, "Chinese" standard with which to compel obedience and to suppress strikes. The gasmen were unprepared for this ruse de querre, this introduction of pauper Italians and unemployed Germans to replace them before the furnace doors and retorts. A coup, as it was, it exasperated them, and the violent actions of yesterday were the result.

ITALIANS AND GERMANS WERE ASSAULTED, badly beaten, cut and had to run for their lives when they appeared in the streets about Twentyfirst street and avenue A. The scenes up to nightfall reminded the passer and sojourner of the pretude to the bloody days of the 12th of July and the never-to-be forgotten riots of '63. The frail balcomes of the tenement houses were crowded with ill-clad women and children, while the narrow entrances on the sidewalks were occupied by people hoping to beat a hasty retreat in case of danger. The roughs and those of riotous disposition gathered about the street corners and hovered around the doers of the gin shops and muttered threats against the Italians and Germans. The Eighteenth precinct is not frequented by the most angelic people in the world, and the new-comers from Ward's Island have not sweetened the dispositions of the

sland have not sweetened the dispositions of the old inhabitants.

It was a curious spectacle yesterday afternoon to witness the carts, laden with mattresses and pillows, drive up to the works and discharge their cargoes amid the imprecations of the population. These imprecations were not loud, but they were none the less emphatic. In the meantime the employés at the works retained their same diplomatic, but foolish line of conduct; and while professing to be candid they only tried to deceive every one inquiring for the truth. The atmosphere was one of embarrassment; it might be said, of positive fear. None of the company's officials were trank, and all assumed a confidence which they did not pretend to sustain. If any serious disturbance had occurred yesterday the press would not owe anything to the super-servicable "blowers" who manufacture importance and gas in equal quantities at the New York Works. They could not provide coal gas, and they would not provide apologies in lieu of illuminating gas.

Mr. Everett, the President, is always ready to ex-

They could not provide coal gas, and they would not provide apologies in lieu of illuminating gas.

Mr. Everett, the President, is always ready to expiain any matter concerning his relations with the public, but his subordinates sail on the other tack and hoist different colors.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

assured a Herald representative yesterday that all operations were going on well; that he was mimself satisfied, and that the quantity of gas would be largely in excess of that of the day before. While he was talking the reporter's eyes wandered to the group of gas tanks which usually loom skyward on avenue A, but only one of them had risen into any srominence. All seemed quiet within the works, but without the building was surrounded by pslicemen. A stroil down Twenty-first street to the East River disclosed windows in order to measure these improvised firemen and helpers at work. They appeared to take to their new employment well. Five retorts are in a group, and Italia's sons are required to charge these retorts with coal, to charge the furnaces which generate the gas from the coal and to seal up the coors of the retorts with plastic clay. The novices would not talk much. Probably they had been instructed not to speak to the inquisitive stranger.

At six o'clock, when the great laboring popula-

been instructed not to speak to the inquisitive stranger.

At six o'clock, when the great laboring population of the Eighteenth precinct were returning home, it was hardly possible for a workman to pass by the gas works with salety.

IN THE STREETS

the scene was intensely exciting. Wherever there was a gasman talking to his petty group there soon gathered a large circle, and wherever there was a suspicious laborer he was pursued by the rufflans who borrowed the livery of the gasmen in order to satisfy their riotous appetites. One moment it was a party movement down the avenue, the next moment a surging crowd pressing up the side streets. The poncemen all assumed that there would be blood. They said it looked very dark, and were satisfied that it would be a desperate night in the Eighteenth precinct. Over eighty policemen were on duty, and overy man was armed with a club, though no weapons were displayed.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

eighty policemen were on duty, and every man was armed with a club, though no weapons were displayed.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the gasmen at their hall yesterday, in the morning, the following resolution was meanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a delegation of members of the Gasmankers' Union proceed to Albany and lay before the Senate and Assembly the state of affairs as now existing in the various gas works in this city and demand that prompt action be taken to appoint a commission to bought so examined as a some panies, and that the property of said gas companies, and that the Eight Hour law be enforced at said works.

In Twenty-second street, near the scene of the disturbance, a heavy force was kept in reserve throughout the entire afternoon. The men who were attacked in the streets field at once to the station-house as the haven of saiety. The arrested men were at once locked up, and the wounded, after being cared for, were conducted to their homes. "The Captain of the Eighteenth precinct stated to a fixal property that trouble was hable to occur at any moment, and that he had issued the strictest orders for the dispersion of all crowds on the street corners. If the money of the strikers should hold out till to-morrow, so that they could become intoxicated, a riot was not improbable. The Captain's experience in this ward warranted him in saying that the aspect of affairs looked very cloudy. He did not believe that the strikers as a body intended to make any disturbance, but that their triends and the men who had done "sub" work in the retort house appeared to desire a row. If the manifestations continued to desire a ro

from the several precincts to quell amy riot which might occur.

No FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE "OUTS."

The strikers of the New York Gas Company, to the number of eighty men, marched across Mineteenth street yesterday to the west-side works of the Manhattan Company at the foot of West Eighteenth street, where the most urgent appeals were made to the workmen there employed. The body were under the leader-ship of the Secretary of the Gasmen's Union. The men at the Manhattan Works were steadfast to their employer and the strikers departed. This effect to draw an additional number of men into the strike proved futile.

ALL QUIST AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Captain of the Eighteenth precinct pa-

IS THIS ALL GAS?

Avairs Becoming Critical in the Strike of the Gasmen.

THE "STRIKERS" BELLIGERENT.

The "STRIKERS" BELLIGERENT.

The New Employes Beaten and Pursued in the Streets.

An Appeal from the "Outs" to the Legislature.

An Appeal from the "Outs" to the Legislature.

THE NEW EMPLOYES PROTECTED.

The New Employes PROTECTED.

The Strike of the Gasmen assumed a very serious phase yesterday. It was feared early in the morning that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again the that rois she have a gain that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again the that rois of an and will endured. The same had been folied in their steemp; that was plain from the beginning. The wretched Halanas, who had sought to this condition of FHR Maniatation of a limited the streep, is day apply the wretched Halanas, who had sought to this condition of the croising the tirty that was plain from the beginning. The wretched Halanas who had sought to this condition of the croising that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again in the text of the gasmen had been folied in their steempt; that was plain from the beginning. The wretched Halanas, who had sought to this condition of the croising that the seen of the 'Gs rois might again in the text of the powers of Kurope, had supplanted the wretched Halanas, who had sought to the interest in an emergency like this.

The FHRISTORY OF THE MANIATATA GAS COMPANY of the servine powers of Kurope, had supplanted the like this.

The rimors of an impending strike by the men in the text of the gain of the condition of the co

realizes that it is much more important to assist in protecting the city against robbery than to advance its own private interests in an emergency like this.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY ON THE SITUATION.

The rumors of an impending strike by the men in the employ of this company was declared to be without any veritable foundation so far as the officers or foreman knew. That such a movement might occur at any moment was not, however, beyond the bounds of probability. As yet the officers had perfect confidence in the great imajority of their employes, and believed that they would stand by them. They had not sent in any declaration of hosulity to the Company, and it was not believed that the men would leave without any warning. The President said that he had almost grown up in the Company, that he had served for years as chief engineer, and that he believed he knew the life of a gas man pretty well. He had passed many days and nights in the works. As the work was at present divided between foremen and helpers the exposure was not nearly so great as in former years. Only a few years ago the fireman was expected to assist in drawing the coal to the retorts and wheeling away the coke, but at present this service is performed by the helpers. The firemen who were exposed to the heat of the furnaces need not leave the building from one weeks' end to the other. The men were allowed from one hour to an hour and a half per day for their dinners. They were not, of course, allowed to desert their work at any time to go out of the works. No large manufactory employing so many men could encourage any such a system. The Manhattan Company pensioned all those wno were disabled in its service and cared for the men when they were sick. All who had grown old in the Company's service were provided for when they became too infirm to work. If any trouble were seriously anticipated by us we should appeal directly to the men, and, by urging them to be true to us, convince them that they would thus best protect themselves.

CONGRESSMAN ROOSEVELT'S BACK PAY.

The Ex-M. C. of the Fourth New York District Hands His Back Pay Over to the Schools of the City-The Interest to be Given to Scholars in Prizes-The Four Ways of Congressional Conscientiousness.

Mr. R. B. Roosevelt, late Representative to the Forty-second Congress from the late Fourth district in this city, was one of the Gideon's band that voted against the back pay steal. After revolving in his mind the various modes by which he could dispose of the back pay without appropriating it to his own use, he has arrived at the beneficent resolution set forth in his letter to the Commissioners plain themselves:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you oblige me by giving your readers the benefit of the enclosed? As it costs me \$4,715, it ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Will you oblige me by giving your readers the benefit of the enclosed? As it costs me \$4,715, it ought to be worth that. Yours truly, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

THE SCHOLAR'S HOPE.

160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 29, 1873.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Education:—
Gentlemen—I have the honor of proposing to you a plan for appropriating my extra salary, as member of the Forty-second Congress, which I hope will meet your approval, and which, for the reasons that I herewith submit, appear to me the best disposition I can make of it. I propose to transfer the amount—which is about \$4,700—to you in trust to be invested by you, the interest to be divided annually into prizes to be given to the best scholars of the public schools of this city; and to explain my reasons for preferring his fo any other disposal of the sum, allow me to offer the following suggestions:—
The city of New York pays a very large proportion of all the taxes raised by the United States government; nearly, if not quite one-neith of the whole. Of the entire amount necessary to pay the extra compensation to the Forty-second Congress, some one million six hundred thousand, she will then have to contribute \$160,000. The constituents of those who do. If I left the money in the United States Treasury only an infinitesimal small portion would accrue to the benefit of my city, which would be taxed all the same to raise the entire amount. Justice would therefore dictate that if the money should be applied to any public use that use should be one connected with the locality or district represented by the member, and no one will doubt that our public schools are the most deserving institutions in our city, and that any assistance given to them will be most heartily appreved by the community. If the might be said that on this principle the money should go to the Fourth Congressional district, that being the one which I represented, it must be borne in mind that the limits of that district have already been changed—that it has no permanent boundaries, and that

tion.

If these views meet your approval—and in making the proposition I do not want to cast reflections on other members of Congress, many of whom were actuated by conscientious motives in sustaining an increase of salary—and if you are willing, in addition to your other duties, to assume the labor and responsibility of this trust, I will complete all matters of detail, execute the proper conveyance and will draw the money and transfer it to your Board as soon as I can conveniently do so. Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT. B. ROOSEVELT.

A MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Nothing has yet been learned regarding the fate of Edward Kirk, Jr., whose mysterious disappearance from his home at Morrisania, Westcaester The missing man, having been long connected with the Masonic fraternity, is the subject of much anxiety on the part of his bretteren in the town above named, and energetic measures are being adopted by them, looking to his discovery, dead or alive.

THE DORAN HOMICIDE.

Investigation Before Coroner Young-Smith Held and Committed to

At the Twenty-eighth precinct station house yesterday afternoon Coroner Young held an inquest in the case of Edward Doran, the inebriate, who was fatally stabbed on the night of the 2d instant dur ing a quarrel between Robert Smith, a man of great muscular power, and Patrick McDermott, in the barroom 549 Green wich street. Nearly all the men in the place were inebriated, and the fight was commenced by McDermott because the barkeeper rejused to give him more liquor. Below will be ound the most material portions of the testimony

encited. William Smith, a bartender, deposed that he was acquainted with both deceased and prisoner; at a quarter before eleven o'clock last Wednesday night deceased entered the porter house, 549 Greenwich street; later prisoner and William Thompson came in and called for drinks; Patrick McDermott came in and knocked Thompson down and blacked both his eyes; McDermott also struck two Englishmen, and a great noise was made; deceased, who had been asteep, made for McDermott; Smith and McDermott then came in collision, and Smith aimed a blow at McDermott and hit Doran first in the stomach and again on the jaw; prisoner (Robert Smith) was much under the influence of liquor during the quarrel; Smith, McDermott and Doran were all mixed in together; Smith hit Doran by mistake; McDermott was very drunk, and the witness reliased to give him anything more to drink; that was the cause of the quarrel; deceased had been in bad health for a long time and raised quantities of bloody matter; took deceased to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house.

James Thompson, of 106 Spring street, deposed that he was present during the quarrel, but did not see Smith strike Doran; McDermott struck the witness and two strangers; deceased was both sick and intemperate.

Dennis Salmon, of 522 Washington street—Saw Smith strike Doran twice; Smith afterwards proposed to give himself up, but by advice of the witness did not, and said Officer Van Gretchen knew where to find him; Smith then went to the corner of Wooster and Houston streets; when Doran fell he struck on the back of ais head.

Patrick McDermott, of Perry street, Hoboken, deposed that he was in the porter house at the time of the quarrel; met deceased and several other men there; think some one in there hit him, but his memery as to what occurred there was not good; witness confessed to using bad language to persons in the house.

Robert Smith, the accused, was placed on the struct and confessed the he was nitatylected on streets and confessed the he was nitatylected on the struct and confessed the head of the confessed to the structure of the part of the confessed to the head of the confessed to the structure of the confessed to the head of the confessed to the part of the confessed to the structure of the confessed to the leaves o in and called for drinks; Patrick McDermott came

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Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for Smith, made a motion that his client be released on ball, inasmuch as the case was not one of an aggravated nature, but the Coroner said he would consider the matter and give an answer to-day. Smith was thereupon committed to the Tombs.

Smith is forty-two years of age and born in England, lives at 144 West Twenty-ninth street, and by trade is a plumber and gasitter.

By advice of his counsel Smith had nothing to say relative to the charge against him.

MURDER TRIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

Nine Men Charged with Homicide-The Sequel of the Pattenburg (N. J.) Riots.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 8, 1873.
The trial of the Pattenburg rioters, which was to have commenced to-day, is the cause of considerable excitement in this sleepy little town. From an early hour in the morning the country people from the vicinity of the place where the riot occurred commenced to pour in in all sorts of vehicles, and by ten o'clock the single street which the village contains was blocked with a motley-looking assembly. Curious people, who would like to know in what way the antediluvians dressed and looked, could not do better than come to a village in the remote part of New Jersey during the half-yearly sitting of the Court. The manners and customs of the Revolutionary times are here kept up in all their glory, and costumes and vehicles which in any other State would be looked upon as ridiculous and antiquated in this place cause neither comment nor astonishment.

The circumstances of the fatal riot, which occurred on the evening of the 22d and the morning of the 23d of September last, are still fresh in the minds of the readers of the Herald. On the evening of the 22d the people who lived in the immediate vicinity of Pattenburg were startled by the seands of fierce altercations on the road. The noises continued for some time and then died away, and nothing more was heard until early the next morning. From the fact that large numbers of negroes and firshmen were employed in the construction of a new railroad near the village, and the animosity that is known to exist between them, the frequent rows which took place had come to be looked upon as occurrences that were inevitable; but this encounter was worse than any that preceded it. Early on curred on the evening of the 22d and the morning ter was worse than any that preceded it. Early on the Sunday morning the dead body of an Irishman, Thomas Coll, was found lying near the tunnel, terribly muthated, by some farmers and laborers who were going to their work. About the same time an unusual to their work. About the same time an unusual commotion was observed near the shantles occupied by the Irish laborers, and soon after a dense body of men, about a hundred and fifty or two hundred, were seen coming down the road. They were armed with every sort of conceivable weapon—pickaxes, spades, guns, pistols and clubs. When asked what they meant by such a demonstration, they answered that one of their number had been foully murdered by the negroes on the preceding night, and that they intended to have vengeance.

The negro shantles were about a mile distant from those occupied by the Iristmen, being situated on the farm of a Mrs. Carter. Thither the

the preceding hight, and that they intended to have vengeance.

The negro shantles were about a mile distant from those occupied by the Irishmen, being situated on the farm of a Mrs. Carter. Thither the Irishmen went with all speed, and very soon shouts and the noise of firearms could be heard in the stiliness of the morning. It is alieged that a fierce combat took place at this place, and in the melife two negroes received their death wounds. The negroes, being unprepared for the attack, and having no means of defence, were forced to retreat, their flight being accelerated by the smoke and fiames of their burning shantles, which the Irishmen had fired. The negroes fied in the direction of Mrs. Carter's house, closely pursued by their foes. Here two more negroes were killed, and, the rest escaping, the bloody Sunday morning's work was ended.

Notwithstanding the terrible nature of the riot the news was not communicated to the Sheriff of the county, who lives about ten miles distant, until two days after it occurred. By this time most of the ringleaders had escaped. But ten of the Irishmen and two negroes were captured through the vigilance of the Officers. They were conveyed to the County Jail at Flemington, and a preliminary examination was held previous to their committal for trial. The investigation, which in New York would occupy about a day, extended over the long period of seven weeks. The proceedings by any unnecessary talk. The prisoners were inally committed for trial. They were brought up for trial in December, but owing to the loose manner in which the indictments were drawn up by the District Attorney the Judge refused to proceed with the trial. An error of this kind is not apt to occur again, and the trials will be promptly proceeded with, the Grand Jury having retired to bring in fresh indictments. As there are large numbers of Irishmen and negroes attending the trial grave lears are entertained that a collision may take place, and the Sheriff's officers are on the alert to prevent any such occurr

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Merritt, the Defaulting Assistant Cashier, Admitted to Ball.
William H. Merritt, the assistant cashier of the

Bull's Head Bank, who was arrested at the instance of the depositors of that bank, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Fhrough counsel he waived an examination, and the case was immediately transferred to the District Attorney's office. After a short hearing here it was decided to admit him to bail. He was arrested on an indictment for fergery in the third degree, but the bail given yesterday is to hold the defendant on three separate indictments. Merritt's bondsmen are David Allerton and William Moore, each of whom justified in \$50,000. The two new indictments are for embezzlement. It is rumored that other indictments were found against others who have had to do with the collapse of the bank, but as these parties are not yet arrested the District Attorney will say nothing regarding them. the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Through

VIRGINIA SENDS COMMISSIONERS TO

RICHMOND, Va., April 8, 1873. In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly Governor Walker to-day appointed the following Commissioners to represent the State of Virginia at the Vienna Expo-sition—namely, General Bradley T. Johnson, Charles J. Anderson, E. Robinson, J. R. V. Daniel and Major Frederick Scott, oi Richmond; Professor M. B. Humphreys, of Lexington; Alexander McDon-ald, of Lynchburg; Simon H. Hieb, Staunton, and Professor J. C. Foertsch, oi Alexandria.

FEDERAL OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Depressing Effect of the High Premium for Gold on Duties -- Imports Heavier Than Consumption-All the Bonded Warehouses Gorged with Goods.

Civil Service Examination-The New Postmaster and His Imposed Duties-Merit To Be the Standard for Promotion-Rapid Delivery of Mail Matter Determined Upon-Highly Important Letter to Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury, from the Wine and Spirit Traders' Association-Are Importers of Wine Rectifiers?

A stringent money market and the high premium on gold has had a telling effect on the Custom House, and lessened the receipts of duties on imports very materially. While every incoming vessel is freighted to the gunwale with the valuable products of the Old World, and the stocks of goods are accumulating with lightning rapidity, still the withdrawals are very limited and the warehouses are fast becoming gorged, and unless the value of the precious metal assumes a more moderate standard the result cannot very well be foretold.

THE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS amounted to \$2,185,000, which was \$890,000 less than received the week previous. The receipts for March, 1873, were \$14,098,000, against \$12,121,000, or a deficiency of \$1,977,000.

The importers transacting business at the Custom House seem very despondent, and from transpiring events have just cause so to be. It is generally conceded that heavy purchases, effected in Europe during the latter part of the winter, have been countermanded. The anticipated heavy Spring trade has proved delusive, either from miscalculation as to the amount of goods remaining on hand in the interior of the country, or from the timidity of outside buyers, fearing to overstock themselves in the face of hard times at hand and prospective. At all events there is very little doing in mercantile transactions.

The question among government officers in view of these facts occurs now-what has been the EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION OF TARIFF

upon the imports, and will the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 come up to the estimated calculation? In regard to the importations it may be stated that as far as bulk is concerned the comparison with the previous year will prove favorable-while the latter will fall far short of the sum counted upon by the Commissioner of Customs in his annual budget, unless the time remaining between this and July 1, can show a larger income than the ninety days just past.

THE SPRING TRADE among wholesale dealers may be said to be virtually over and a period of inactivity of over four months is at hand. The dulness in business is not confined to the merchants en gros, but tells with crushing effect upon the retail dealers. Retailers are making every effort to induce trade, and, if liberal advertising in the press is any indication, their efforts ought to be amply rewarded. Another FALLING OFF OF RECEIPTS

from duties is the recent order of the Treasury Department in regard to coin, which has already been published in the HERALD.

If the Secretary of the Treasury deems fit, or bas any power to come to the relief of the importers by forcing a reduction in the premium on gold, more goods may be released from bond. As it is

the merchants only drag along a hand-to-mouth existence, freeing only so much of their wares as are needed for actual consumption. A CIVIL SERVICE CAMBRIGHT CONTROL OF THE SERVICE COMPETED TO THE SE

was published in the HERALD in full, and created considerable excitement. Since then an organization has been effected among the "trade," and a few days ago their secretary addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, detailing the objects of the society and the causes leading to its establishment, at the same time suggesting a friendly test suit, whereby to fix the intent of the term "rectiner." The following is the document, which will be found of interest:— To the Hon, William A. Richardson, Secretary of the

New York, March 31, 1873.

To the Hon, William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:—
Sin—I am instructed by the officers of the Wine and Spirit traders Society of the United States to advise you of its organization. Its memoership will include individuals and firms in all parts of the country who are engaged in the sale or production of wines and spirits. The aim and object of this association is to unite the interests of all who may become its members in one body, to endeavor the accomplishment of this by assuming the care and responsibility of protecting trade marks and of preventing untair and unhavin practices; by undertaking the defence of unjust and illegal prosecutions of its members; by discouraging highations, and generally by exercising such proper supervision over and direction of the trade as will most readily conduce to the establishment and maintenance of the highest and most rigid rules of personal and commercial integrity in and among all the members. The necessity for the institution of such a society has long been apparent to the minds of the best informed merchants connected with both the foreign and home trade. There have been many cases of unjust action on the part of government officers and others against individuals. Legislation affecting the interests of our business has been made in Congress-very crude, ill-advised and oppressive, and based upon partial and unreliable data—the effect of which has been to operate a direct loss to the government by discouraging and preventing legitimate transactions. Many other evils also have been imagurated and centralized and sufficient power to interpose in behalf of fairness and justice. This association intends to supply that want. There need be anil will be no collision between this Society and the government. It is hoped and expected that they will be in complete accord and harmony. The Society will be supplied according the condition of the superior of the social superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of

pledges itself to the government, to supplement by all the means in its power the efforts of the United States authorities, to prevent merchants and others from perpetrating frauds upon or making evasions of the revenue laws of the country, and they indules the hope that the government authorities will in the same frank spirit extend to them facilities in their attempts to make their own interests identical with those of the government. There is a question now pending, to which the attention of the counsel of this Society has been called, involving the alleged necessity of an importer or wholesale dealer who clarifies his wine taking out his license as a rectifier. This question, but recently mooted, is of such general interest to the trade and of such radical importance that this Society will instruct its counsel to commandate with you on its behalf, and to present formally its views and requests concerning it; and should the oninion of the Department differ from such views as will be suggested on behalf of the Society I have to request that you will co-operate with wan the submission of the question in a friendly test suit to the Courts for their judgment and determination. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A giance at the list of works given below, published by German houses, win give an idea of the high character of the publications that find favor in Europe. It our own publishers would only abandon'the trashy songs and dance tunes that are poured forth in a ceaseless stream every year and apply their resources to the production of real works of art, they would confer a boon upon all lovers of good music. Stern measures are required to stem this muddy torrent of trash, and these measures must be adopted first by our own publishers. People who do not know the first principles of music insist upon thrusting their childish thoughts, which they pretend to be music, before the public. Some of the Western publishers confine their attention solely to this inane stuff, rejecting carefully anything that might savor of real merit. Cincinnati and Louisville particularly boast of composers whose published songs may be counted by the thousand, and we have yet to find one particle of merit in them. Such a degradation of the publishing business cannot fail to injure the progress of music. Happily in this city classical works are in greater demand than a song by Hays or a bundle of Sunday school tunes by Root, and trash is at a discount.

William A. Pond & Co., New York, publish the

following: "The Spray," mazurka caprice. John N. Pattison. This gentleman has attained an enviable degree of popularity by the charm of his mazurkas, which are now to be found in every parlor and salon. "The Spray" may be placed on the score of merit at the very head of the list. Simplicity, combined with gracefulness, rich themes clothed in fanciful attire and a neatness of finish will make this exquisite little gem a lasting favorite where poetry united to music is appreciated.

"Manuscript Waltzes," Edward Strauss. Many of the subjects smack suspiciously of the better known works of the brother of the composer, Johann, and the general effect of the parts is the same. Yet that does not detract from their popular character, if it does from their originality.

Edward Schuberth & Co., New York:-"Hypothesen Waltzes." Edward Strauss. There is an absence of the dash and spirit of the real

Edward Schuberth & Co., New York:—

"Hypothesen Waltzes." Edward Strauss. There is an absence of the dash and spirit of the real Strauss waltzes in this piece. Some of the themes are distorted out of all shape, and the modulations in many cases false and harsh.

"Reception Lancers." Weingarten. About as good as what one generally hears in ball room.

"Les Clochettes du Soir" idylle. Julien Alexis, Rather pretty for a work built upon a very slender foundation, the themes being of the delicate order. The same house publishes two works by Mile. Teresa carreno, one a waltz and the other of the idyl order. The first themes in the waltz are brilliant as might be desired, but are too strongly imbued with the spirit, melody and treatment of Thalberg. Unhappily we hear too little of the sparkling works of that great plauist nowadays, and a reminiscence, even with another name attached to it, will be grateful to the ear.

"Orientales," Joachim Raff. These are eight small works for the piano, and may serve to give the best idea of the characteristic style of the composer. They are wayward and fanciul, and not without a wild charm of their own. Ex uno disce omnes. The first, in C major, will explain the nature of these petits morreaux.

"Serenade." Josefy, One of those extraordinary productions that perplex even an ear prepared for the worst. There is neither purpose or intelligence in a single measure, and the only relief experienced is when the finish is reached.

Ditson & Co., New York and Boston:—

"St. Peter," an oratorio. John Knowles Paine. This is a work which should be halled with pleasure by all desirous of a better class of musical publications, as evidencing a desire to promote American art on the part of the publishers. Mr. Paine is an organist of celebrity and an experienced musician, and as such is entitled to the respect and attention of the musical public to the respect and attention of the musical public, it would be impossible, from a mere cursory view of the work, to give a decided opinion on its merits

"Hope's Sun Will Shine Again," song. Harry Sanderson. The beautiful verses of Finley Johnson are wedded to a melody which might be mistaken for one of Baile's or Wallace's, in its smooth rhythm and flowing measures. "Golden Butterflies." Morceau brillante. Theodore Oesten. Sparkling and vivacious, and finished in this favorite composer's best style. "Ave Maria." Song, duet and chorus, for female voices. J. M. Deems. A rather childish sort of composition, the theme being especially puerile. "Lily of the Valley" and "Violet," two polkas. William F. Muller. These are remarkable more for eccentricity than brilliancy of style. Some of the themes are strangely linked together in patchwork order.

ler. 'Middlemarch Waltz." Tolmatschoff Strauss.

'Middlemarch Waitz," Tolmatschoff Strauss. Strangely conceived subjects, worked out so as to bewilder a pianist. There is a complete absence of the charm and spontaneity of Johann Strauss.

George Willig & Co., Batimore:

"Long Lost," song. Virginia Gabriel. A very poor specimen of the talents of this popular song writer. Melody and accompaniment are alike childish and unworthy of attention.

"Roaming Through the Green Fields," ballad. Vivien. Of the "John Brown's Soul is Marching On" order, as a trashy a song one we could desire.

"Three Lilies," song. V. Gabriel. A little gem in which music and poetry combine with grace and simplicity.

"Three Lilies," song. V. Gabriel. A little gem in which music and poetry combine with grace and simplicity.

"Thoughts," song. V. Gabriel. A descriptive melody susceptible of much expression. The arrangement is very artistic.

"Forever and For Aye," song. Henry Smart.

"Trashy verses wedded to music which is no better.

"Doubt," song. V. Gabriel. Sickly sentimentality and hurdy-gurdy music combined. Why will such nonsense be permitted to appear in print? Half of those English songs consist of apostrophies to darlings and inquiries, "Will he come?"

"My One True Love," song. Virginia Gabriel. When a musician degrades himself or herself by writing a melody to such execrable trash as Mr. Paigrave has written in this song the verdict must be unfavorable. Besides, the music is not on a par with some of the composer's other efforts.

"The Joyous Reapers," vocal duct. Campana. A mere sketch, but not without a grain of pleasing melody.

Cory Brothers, Providence, R. L:—

"Eyes of Summer Bine." song. Words by Samuel N. Mitchell, music by Charles D. Blake. A very beautiful song, which is sure to find its way into the concert room and into popularity.

"Beantiful Thoughts," song. Words by Mitchell; music by Blake. Another gem of melody and poetry, and equal to the preceding one.

"Bessie Kane," "When Pm Walking-Down the Street," two songs by the gentleman just mentioned. The first is very pretty, and the latter fair for one of its kind.

"Bessie Kane," "When I'm Walking Down the Street." Iwo songs by the gentleman just mentioned. The first is very pretty, and the latter fair for one of its kind,

Ernest Reinking, New York. This house has received a large number of publications from the following European establishments:—Simrock, Berlin; Cranz, Hamburg: Trautwein, Berlin; Siegel, Leipsic: Cotta, Stuttgart: Luckart, Reslau; Friedrich Hoimeister, Leipsic; Carl Merseburger, Leipsic; Bistner, Leipsic; Breitkopf & Haertel, Leipsic, and Peters, Berlin and Leipsic.

Simrock issues a beautiful edition of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ofne Wörte," those tone poems which never fail to delight the heart of a planist.

"Du Meine Seele, du Meine Herz," fantasia on Schumann's "Widmung," by Gustav Lange. A very brilliant and elaborate transcription of a weil-known lied. Perhaps the elaboration and labor bestowed upon it may prove a means of swamping the melody.

"An den Sonnenschein," fantasia on a Schumann lied by Gustav Lange. In this work Herr Lange succeeds in sinking the subject beneath the weight of his elaborate superstructure.

"Fairy March." Gustav Lange. A work fulfilling the characteristics of its name, with an abundance of gittering passages covering the main themes.

Mr. Reinking publishes two of his own works, a poika-mazurka entitled "Mary" and a waltz named "Ada." Both are gems in their way and give evidence of a cultured musician.

Boosey & Co., Fourteenth street, have the best and latest publications of the parent house in London. It would be difficult to find a catalogue of cheap music so complete and so well selected. The entition of the "Songs of Scotland" will recommend itself to all lovers of the melodies of the land of the heather. It is, without exception, the best collection of Scotch melodies ever piaced before the American puche.

Carl Heuser, New York, publishes the "Alixe Gaipp," by Rud. Aronson, dedicated to Mr. Augustin Daiy. It is brilliant, sparkling and spirited, and worthy of the yeung manger te whow it is dedicated.

RECORDER HACKETT ON USURY.

His Charge to the Grand Jury on the Usury Laws ... Their Non-Execution and Evasion.

A Judicial Bombshell Not Yet Exploded.

THE GRAND JURY AT THE GUNS.

Jury of the General Sessions on Monday last, threw a bombshell into the strongly entrenched camps of the great tribe of money dealers, financial speculators and note shavers, which promises the results. It is not always to the best laid out campaign on paper, however, army orders, or even strength of cause that results in victory. An enemy armed at all points, secure, but yet not trusting to long immunity from attack, knowing the only weak point in their line of circumvaliation, and that well guarded, not only within but without, are not easily affrighted by even a judge's charge. Still, it is to be noped that the best re-sults—those in fact, desired by Recorder Backett when he made the usury laws of the State, their non-execution, evasion and the injuries arising to the community because that they are a dead letter in our midst, the subject of a special charge to the Grand Jury, calling upon the powerful inducace of that body to make such presentment to him in the premises, as, after due deliberation and examination of witnesses it may appear to them their duty to make, Record Hackett has done his whole duty in the matter. He could only suggest to the Grand Jury what was their duty in view of a law notoriously violated, and which, as a body of grand inquest, comes within their special power. That charge was a bombshell in the camp of the street financiers, and it only remains to be seen what effect the Grand Jury will produce from it. It is understood that bick Scholl and other prominent and square desiers in the house of the Lord of Masmon will assist in the Recorder's charge, appear before the Grand Jury, and with such a scourge of small cords as between them all they will be able to manufacture, drive out all who are engaged in their own hitle business way of interfering with the legitimate trade of the Rothschilds and all others of that lik. The Grand Jury will meet every day until discharged. We give the charge below in full: their special power. That charge was a bombshell RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY-

day until discharged. We give the charge below in full:—

RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JUSY—

THE USURY LAWS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JUSY—I am still commanded by statute to charge you upon the usury laws. The mercantile community hopes that the Legislature now in session would conquer the ancient superstition against free trade in money. Competition in money, in the belief of all the polutical economists, tends to cheapen its use. The greatest number of lenders obey the laws against usury, yet there often come periods when borrowers are willing to make their own contracts for the use of money, and then these, by the very operation of the usury laws, are forced into a limited market. However, the Legislature has refused to assent to the repeat, and the usury laws remain. It is unnecessary for a judge to explain these laws or expound their penalties to gentlemen of such intelligence as thehere you to possess; but there is an offence of which I may speak most particularly—one which is the direct result of the usury statute, and which is latterly assuming magnitude and threatening public distress. This offence is comprehended in the combination of individuals (and perhaps of some banks, through brokers and middlemen) to diminist the cruculation of money in regular channels, so as to raise the percentage for its use in irregular channels, to the mutual profit of the combiners. The result of this combination is not only extortion from a needy class of speculative borrowers, but an embarrassment of commercial dealings among classes not given to speculative borrowers, but an embarrassment of commercial dealings among classes not given to speculations. In the language of our flevied Statules, such a combination is an act injurious to trade and commerce. "At common law practices (says Blackstone) which make the market dearer to the fair trade-were offences against public trade. If such offences exist inquire fearlessly into their origin, and thoroughly investigate as to the offences exist inquire fearlessly in

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE OLD BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT. Half a Million of Boulevard Bonds Issued-Grave Legal Questions Raised-

Nort.

A meeting of the old Board of Apportionment, of which the Mayor, Comptroller, President of Public Parks and the Commissioner of Public Works are the members, took place yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The call was made in accordance with section 4, chapter 583, of the laws of for Boulevard improvements. Section 4 of the act provides that no bonds or stocks shall be issued

for Boulevard improvements. Section 4 of the act provides that no bonds or stocks shall be issued for this purpose except by the concurrent action of all persons present named in section 3 of the act. The law further provides that three days' notice of such meeting shall be given, and the practice has been for the members of the Board to acknowledge service of such notice. When served iast Saturday with the notice of the meeting Commissioner Van Nort declined to make the usual endorsement acknowledging service, and Mr. Green caused an affidavit of service to be made by one of his cierks.

On the calling of the roll yesterday Mr. Van Nort was absent, and Comptroller Green stated that to make the action of the Board legal he had caused the affidavit of service to be made. He was under the impression that the meaning of the act was that the bonds could be issued with the concurrence of all persons present. The law says, with the concurrence of all persons present.

The Mayor asked if the words "shall be present" were declaratory. The Comptroller responded that he believed it meant those "who might be present." Colonel Stebbins placed the same interpretation upon the wording of the act, and a resolution was unanimousy passed authorizing the issue of the half million bonds. There are many who have grave doubts as to the legality of a pertion of the Board issuing bonds under the act, and they argue that upon the interpretation of the Board issuing bonds under the act, and they argue that upon the interpretation of the Board issuing bonds under the act, and they argue that upon the interpretation of the law, as made by the Comptroller, one member who might be present would be sufficient to legalize the issue, while the intent of the act is that all the members must concur. It is believed that Mr. Van Nortremaired away from the meeting for the purpose of preventing the bonds being issued by a unanimous vote.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following receipts of moneys collected yesterday :-

COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS.

Comptroller Green paid yesterday the laborers on the big pipes, at the pipe yard, to April 1, \$6,500.

REMOVAL OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

The Coroners, who have been called upon by the Department of Public Works to vacate their office and corner room in the City Hall, are now looking for other quarters in which to locate. It is very desirable that they remain in or near the Park, as the public interest could be much better attended to than by going further up town. The Coroners will be permanently located again in a few days.

THE CASE OF JOHN VAN ORDEN.

John Van Orden, the Secretary of the Stuyvesant Bank, arrested at the sait of Stephen T. Gorden, for misappropriation of money intrusted to him in a fiduciary capacity, yesterday appeared before Judson Jarvis and gave ball to answer in the sum of \$25,000, Gardner Lindon, Jr., Henry Meyers, Frankin A. Thurston and Thomas Hansen joining the accused in the bend. Mr. van Orden en signing the bond was released by the Sherin's efficers, who had kept him in custedy through the wight at an intown hotel.